




THEME & VARIATIONS

FAURÉ

M
27
F38
op.73



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M
27
F38
op. 73

À Mademoiselle THÉRÈSE ROGER.

Thème et Variations.

Quasi adagio. (♩ = 50)

Gabriel Fauré, Op. 73.

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked *f sostenuto*. The second system is marked *p* and *pp*. The third system is marked *cresc.* and *f*. The fourth system is marked *p* and *pp*. The fifth system is marked *cresc.* and *poco rit.*. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked *Quasi adagio* with a quarter note equal to 50 beats per minute. The piece is dedicated to Mademoiselle Thérèse Roger.

Lo stesso tempo. (♩ = 50)

I.

*pp**dolce e sostenuto*

The musical score is written for piano in G major (three sharps) and common time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a first ending bracket 'I.' and a piano dynamic 'pp'. The tempo is 'Lo stesso tempo' with a quarter note equal to 50 beats per minute. The performance instruction 'dolce e sostenuto' is written below the first system. The music features a flowing melody in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Più mosso. (♩ = 88)
leggiere

II.

p *cresc.*

f

p *cresc.*



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff features a more active line with frequent slurs and accents. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano).



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a continuation of the rapid sixteenth-note figures. The bass staff maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and slurs.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Both staves show complex rhythmic textures with many slurs and accents.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The bass staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff.

Un poco più mosso. (♩ = 104)

III.

musical score for piano, measures 1-18. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It features a variety of musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Measures 1-3: *mf*, *marcato*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Measures 4-6: *cresc.*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Measures 7-9: *f*, *sf*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Measures 10-12: *sempre f*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Measures 13-15: *dimin.*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Measures 16-18: *p espressivo*, triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a piano introduction with a *p* dynamic marking in measure 2 and a *cresc.* marking in measure 3. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The music continues with a *f* dynamic marking in measure 4, a *sf* marking in measure 5, and a *sempre f* marking in measure 6. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The music continues with a *p* dynamic marking in measure 9. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

Lo stesso tempo. (♩ = 104)

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-13, marked IV. The music continues with a *ff* dynamic marking in measure 10. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 14-17. The music continues with a *ff* dynamic marking in measure 14. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system also begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fourth and fifth systems continue the musical development with various note values and rests. The notation is written in a standard musical style with a clear layout and a variety of musical symbols.

Un poco più mosso. (♩=116)

V.

p *cresc.* *f*

sempre f *dimin.* *espress.* *p*

cresc.

f *p* *rit.*

VII. Allegretto moderato. (♩ = 69)

p legato espressivo *cresc.*

espressivo *p*

cresc. *f poco rit.*

Andante molto moderato. (♩ = 56)

VIII.

Section VIII is a piano piece in A major (three sharps) and common time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo of Andante molto moderato (♩ = 56). The score is written for a grand piano with treble and bass staves. The first system includes the instruction *un poco marcato*. The second system includes the instruction *sempre p*. The piece consists of four systems of music, featuring flowing sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

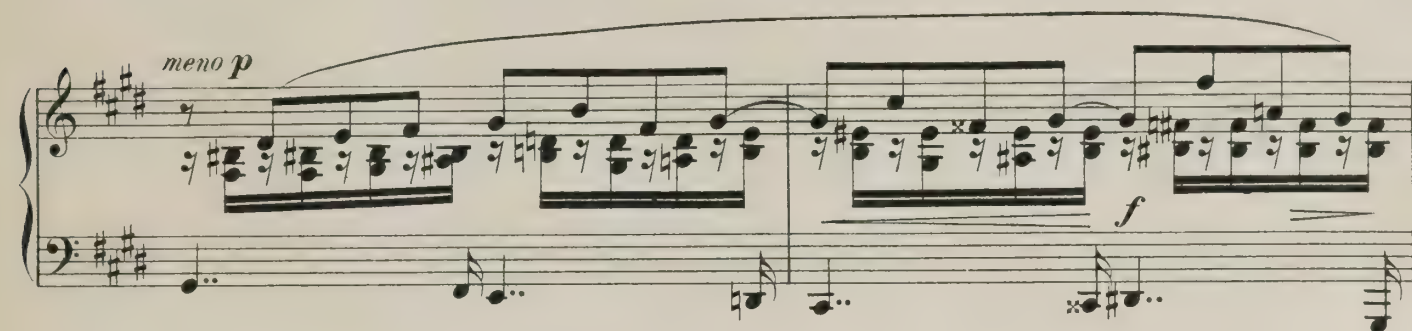
Quasi Adagio. (♩ = 48)

IX.


Section IX is a piano piece in A major (three sharps) and common time. It begins with a *dolce* (sweet) marking and a tempo of Quasi Adagio (♩ = 48). The score is written for a grand piano with treble and bass staves. The first system includes the instruction *dolcissimo*. The piece consists of two systems of music, featuring slow-moving, sustained chords and melodic lines in the right hand, and a more active bass line in the left hand.



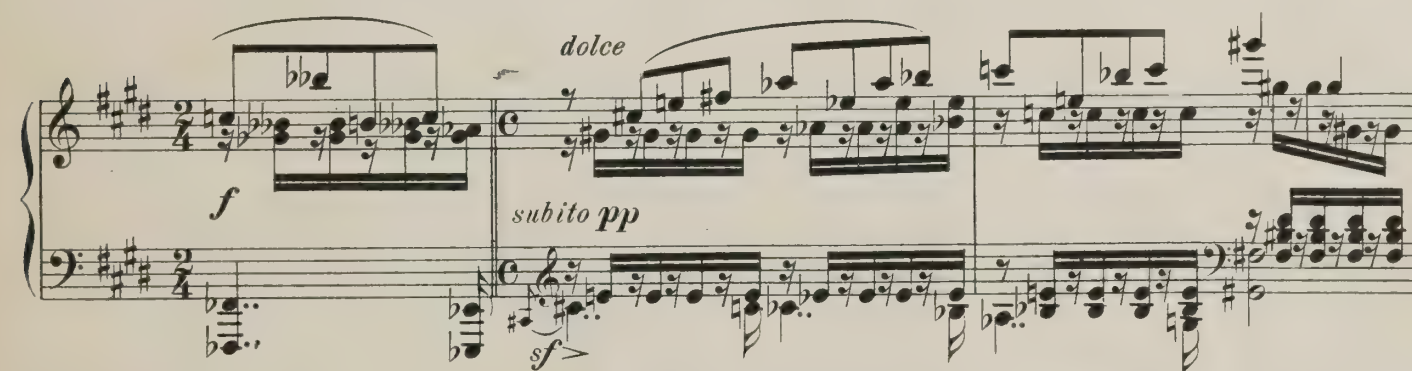
First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



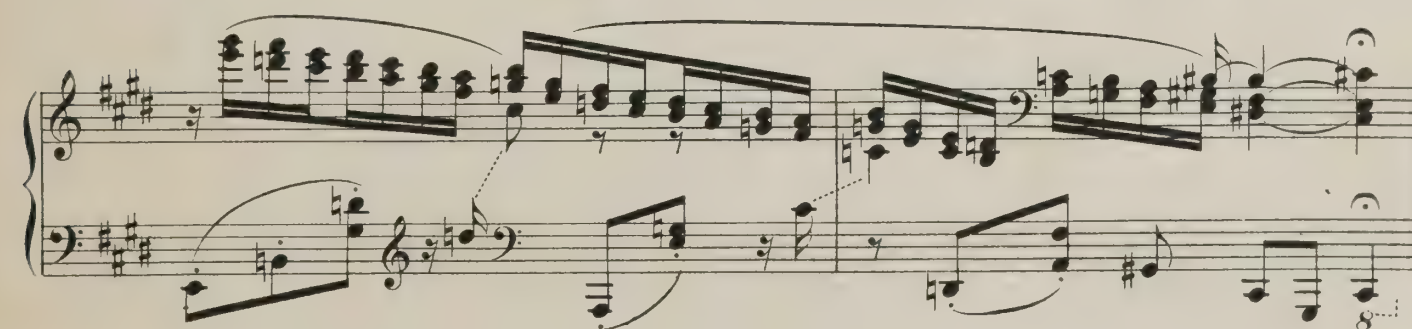
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the dynamic marking *meno p*. It features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. The dynamic *f* appears towards the end of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff starts with a *p* dynamic. It contains a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. The dynamic *cresc.* is marked in the middle of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *f* dynamic. It features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. The dynamic *dolce* is marked in the middle of the system, followed by *subito pp* and *sf*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Allegro vivo. (♩ = 104)

X.

pp

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivo' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The first system is marked 'X.' and 'pp'. The music features a driving, rhythmic pattern in the right hand, often using triplets and accented notes, and a more melodic, flowing line in the left hand. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and chords, often with accents or slurs. Dynamic markings are present throughout the piece.

cresc.

pp subito

sempre pp

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands, using treble and bass clefs. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings: *cresc.* (crescendo) in the second system, and *ff* (fortissimo) in the third system. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a complex and expressive piece. The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left. The second system introduces a crescendo in the right hand. The third system features a fortissimo section with sustained chords in the right hand. The fourth and fifth systems continue the melodic and harmonic development, with the right hand often playing sustained chords and the left hand providing a steady accompaniment.

sempre ff

molto ff

8

8

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Andante molto moderato espressivo. (♩ = 56)

XI.

dolce

un poco marcato



p



cresc.





First system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first measure is marked *f*. The second measure is marked *dolce subito*. The system ends with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first measure is marked *molto cresc.*. The second measure is marked *ff*. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first measure is marked *ff sempre*. The second measure is marked *dimin.*. The third measure is marked *p rit.*. The system ends with a double bar line.

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